

## 當代文獻

## 馬歇爾大演詞全文

Marshall's UN Address Stresses Need for Cooperative Approach

(續)

If we want to have peace we must settle the issues arising out of the last war. The Charter was written with the expectation that the solution of the problems before the United Nations would not be made more difficult by long delay in completing the peace settlements.

如果我們要得到和平我們必須解決大戰前所引起的問題，我們都希望聯合國對這些問題的解決不因風氣的遷延不定而感到困難。

We should, therefore, make every effort to achieve an early and just peace settlement so that Japan and Germany may exist as democratic and peaceful nation subject to safeguards against the revival of military or economic means of aggression, and so that they may in due course demonstrate their qualification for admission to membership in the United Nations. In Austria, our aim is the restoration of its political and economic freedom within its 1937 frontiers, and its immediate admission as a member of the United Nations.

因此我們應竭盡可能以早日締結公正的和約，俾使德日兩國成為民主與和平的國家，讓兩國在相當的時期內具備加入聯合國資格，至於奧國，我們的目標是恢復一九三七年的境內，政治與經濟的自由，以及立即准許它加入聯合國。

Other questions affecting world peace are now before the United Nations, some of them before this Assembly. We believe that the ends to be sought on these matters may be briefly summarized as follows:

其他有關世界和平的問題現已置於聯合國之前，其中一部份且將在大會中提出，我們相信這些問題應作如下的解決：

1. A Palestine free from strife and the threat of strife, with both the Jews and Arabs assured the peaceful development envisaged by the actions of the General Assembly and the Security Council; an early demobilization of armed forces to permit the return to conditions of peace and normal living in Palestine; the repatriation of refugees who wish to return and live in peace with their neighbors; economic aid to Jews and Arabs to restore and strengthen their economic well-being, the admission of Transjordan and Israel to membership in the United Nations.

(一) 建立沒有戰爭與戰爭威脅的巴勒斯坦，阿猶兩族均有大會及安理會所預期的和平發展的保障，早日復員，以便恢復已勒斯坦的和平與正常生活，還送願言和平生活的難民，以經濟援助給予阿猶兩族，以便恢復並加強其經濟福利，准許外約但以色列加入聯合國。

2. A unified and independent Korea, accepted as a member of the United Nations, acting under a constitution and a government selected by the Korean themselves through free elections and receiving the economic and political encouragement which it will need as it embarks upon its new life as a Korean nation.

(二) 一個統一而獨立的朝鮮，被承認為聯合國的一個會員國，在憲法和朝鮮人自己經過由選出來的政府之下行動。並在開始朝鮮民族新生命之時，接受其所必需的經濟和政治的鼓勵。

3. A Greece made secure from aggressive and unlawful interference from without, ordering its political life by the democratic process and by respect for law; enabled to rebuild its economy and to provide its people the essentials of a decent life which they have been without for so long.

(三) 一個不受外來侵略和非法干涉的希望，以民主手續和法治精神規定其政治生活，能重建其經濟，並以合理的生括必須品給予人民，他們已好久沒有這種生活必需品了。

4. A negotiated settlement without further bloodshed in Indonesia, along the broad lines of the Renville agreement, providing within a brief period both the sovereign independence sought by the peoples of Indonesia and continued cooperation between them and the people of the Netherlands.

(四) 在印度尼西亞簽訂的廣泛的路線，不再流血而以談判方式解決問題，上述協定內規定在短時期內完成印尼各民族需求的主權獨立及他們與荷蘭人民的繼續合作。

5. Continuation of the mediation and negotiation between the great nations of India and Pakistan with respect to Kashmir, in order that the processes of peaceful settlement may bring to a conclusion an issue which has been charged with great dangers.

(五) 印尼與巴基斯坦兩大民族對喀什米爾問題繼續採取調解和談判之方法，務使以和平解決的辦法來結束一個含有重大危險性的問題。

6. The early adoption of an international system for the control of atomic energy, providing for the elimination of atomic weapons from national armaments for the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only, and for safeguards to insure compliance by all nations with the necessary international measures of control.

(六) 及早採取一種國際管制原子能的制度，規定各國軍備中消除原子武器，發展原子能專用於和平的目標，並確保各國遵守國際管制的必要措施。

7. Under adequate and dependable guarantee against violation, a progressive reduction in armaments as rapidly as the restoration of political confidence permits.

(七) 在防止違約的適當而又靠的保證之下，一俟政治信念恢復後，立即實行裁減軍備。

(To Be Continued 未完)

蕭克洛斯宣稱：  
蘇聯欲得世界信任  
須更示坦白

Shawcross Tells Vyshinsky Russia Will Have to be More Frank, Open to Restore World Confidence

(續)

世界信心已為摧毁無遺  
WORLD CONFIDENCE DESTROYED

Shawcross listed four factors which he said tended to destroy world confidence: "Whatever it may be necessary to say for the purpose of internal politics, or to stimulate a fifth column, the leaders of the Soviet Union know very well that the governments and the peoples of the U.K., France and the U.S.A. do not want war and would not dream of making an unprovoked attack on the Soviet Union. You say you do not want war? It may well be so. History suggests that even Hitler did not want war as such."

He said: "Vyshinsky has spoken about the olive branch. Vyshinsky has wielded and flourished it so violently that it is difficult to see if it is an olive branch or not rather some blunt instrument".

類稱：「維氏曾言及橄欖枝以維以斯拉夫之宣傳，鐵幕秘密軍隊以及蘇聯軍力。」

蘇聯欲得世界信任之四大因素為：蘇聯之宣傳，鐵幕秘密軍隊以及蘇聯軍力。

蘇聯領袖當深知英、美、法、三國之政府與人民不應戰爭決無故進攻蘇聯之意。君等諱言不要戰爭，此或為事實，然歷史說明，希特勒當日亦曾實言不要戰爭。

蘇聯欲得世界信任第

四為：蘇聯欲得世界信任第

四

專載

# 日本的謎底 JAPAN UNDER MACARTHUR

By Woo Kyatang (吳嘉棠著)  
(A reprint of a series of articles from the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury)

(本文選自上海大美晚報) ······ (續)

However, my own conclusion of my trip is that the entire Pacific area has to be viewed as whole in the present world political setup. The Chinese-American-British line-up must hang together, or each country will be hanged separately. Is driving a wedge between American-Chinese understanding on the Japanese question, the totalitarian propagandists have seized upon a powerful weapon to hang the United States and China separately.

然余此次訪日旅行所得之結論，余認為太平洋區域之形勢，應與全世界政治形勢觀為一體，在此一區域之中英美三國應聯合一致，否則即將被人個別擊敗，極權主義國家之宣傳家，目前已以對日問題為武裝企圖分化中國關係，吾人不可不慎為防範。

## 烟幕透視

SHOUTERS:

The talk that the United States is building Japan into an arsenal is so much high-sounding eyewash.

美國扶植日本，成為遠東各工廠的機關靈處。

This must be the inevitable conclusion of any one who has an opportunity to visit Japan and to secure actual figures and facts on the situation through first hand channels.

但任何人如能親自赴日考察，實取確實數字與事實，必知其不然。

My survey shows that there is no truth in the charge and I have facts to back up my statement. But before going into the details of the problem, let's look at the situation from a common sense angle.

根據余自身視察，上述指摘不盡成立，余非故作此語，實有事實根據，但在吾人詳細研究此一問題

(To Be Continued 未完)

## 文藝傑作選譯 Selection of World Famous Short Stories

### 短篇小說 打賭 THE BET

(續)

Anton P. Chekhov 俄·柴霍夫著 丁錦華譯

"Capital punishment and life-imprisonment are equally immoral but if I were offered the choice between them, I would certainly choose the second. It's better to live some how than not to live at all."

「覺悟罷，年青人，乘着現在還不太遲，二百萬盧布在我是九牛二虎無所謂，但是，你却須失去你生命中三四年寶貴的光陰。我是說三年或四年，因為你絕不會再呆得長久一點，同時也不要忘記，不幹的年青人，自製的監禁要比被強迫的難以忍耐，任何時間，你原可以自由自在的這個念頭，會折磨你獄中的生命，我為你悲哀。」

於是立刻就引起了一場激辯。那銀行家很年青，而且血氣方剛，不致勃然拍案而起，向着年青的律師咆哮道：

「It's me. I bet you two millions you wouldn't stick in a cell even five years.'

這是謠話。我拿二百萬盧布和你打賭，你不會呆在牢裡甚至五年之久。

「Agreed. You stake two millions, I bet you two millions.'

「如果是真的話，」律師答道：「那麼我和你賭不止五年，而賭十五年矣。」

「Fifteen! Done!」 Cried the banker. « Gentlemen, I stake two millions.」

「我為甚麼要打這個賭？這次打賭又有甚麼好處？律師失去了他一生中十五年的光陰，而我拋棄二百萬盧布，這次打賭能夠使人相信究竟死刑者比無期徒刑好嗎？不能！全是由胡爲。在我來說，不過是暖衣足食者的一時任性，而律師呢，純粹是利慾薰心。」

「Work hard, or you will fail.

Ex. 2. 努力救國，否則國將亡而汝等將為奴隸矣。

Try your best to save your country, or your country will fall and you will be enslaved.

(A) 用 imperative clause + or 表之。

Ex. 1. 工努力工作，不然將失敗。

Work hard, or you will fail.

Ex. 2. 努力救國，否則國將亡而汝等將為奴隸矣。

Try your best to save your country, or your country will fall and you will be enslaved.

(B) 用 imperative clause + else 表之。

故上句可再譯為

Ex. 1. Work hard, else you will fail.

Ex. 2. Try your best to save your country, else your country will fall and you will be enslaved.

(C) 用 imperative clause + otherwise 表之。

故上句亦可譯為

Take care of your body, otherwise you will lose your health.

(D) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

Take care of your body, if not, you will lose your health.

餘例類推。

(E) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(F) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(G) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(H) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(I) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(J) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(K) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(L) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(M) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(N) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(O) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(P) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(Q) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(R) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(S) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(T) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(U) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(V) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(W) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(X) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(Y) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(Z) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(AA) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(BB) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(CC) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(DD) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(EE) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(FF) 用 imperative clause + if not 表之。

故上句又可譯為

If you take care of your body, you will get good health.

餘例類推。

(GG) 用 imperative clause + if not